THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,496, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, carrying an experienced Surgeon, has still several Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class Passenger accommodation for Passengers, and an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

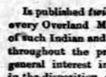
THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.

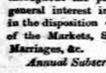
MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to WALLACE & Co. Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND SIAM.



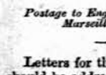
THE Ship PRINCE OF WALES, J. WINCKLEN, Commander, will be despatched to the above Ports, at or about the end of February next. For Freight or Passage, apply to PURSOTUMDASS HEERACHUND. Bombay, 28th January 1863. Kalbadevie Road.

FOR HODEIDA AND JUDDAH.



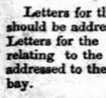
THE fast sailing Ship MARIA GREY, J. F. BOWEN, Commander, will sail from the above Ports about the 10th of February, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight only, and further particulars apply to MEER ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. M.'s Indian Navy Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay. MAHOMED TAKEY. 29th January 1863. For Ali Mahomed Khan.

FOR PERSIAN GULF AND BUSSORA.



THE "MARGARET JANE" will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo. For Freight and Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co. Forbes Street, 30th Jan. 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM. Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANVULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February. It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 4 P.M. For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row. For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street. Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 11 A.M., positively. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate. Bombay, 2nd February 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FOR SALE.—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new. Apply to A. LAING, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—THACKER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above. Rampart Row, Bombay.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co. Bombay, 30th January 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of Three Blocks of Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle on the Bombay Green, consisting of the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Grey and Company.

Drawings, Specification, and conditions of contract, &c., will be ready on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company's present premises.

Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

Those interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

JAMES G. T. SCOTT.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS HENRY MOORE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date. Rampart Row, Jan. 30th 1863. COUPLAND & Co.

LOST on the evening of THURSDAY, between the Cathedral and Malabar Hill, the KEY OF A MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFE. Whoever may have found it by returning it to the Manager of this Journal, will be rewarded. Bombay, 30th January 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *City of Delhi*, Captain MUIR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise they will be landed by Captain MUIR at their risk and expense. GREY & Co., Agent's for Captain MUIR. Bombay, 30th January 1863.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, DOOSABHOY WOOKERJEE CASEKNATH, has agreed to sell to EDULJEE WOOKERJEE CASEKNATH, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situated on the Modykhana Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Lane leading by the sweepers lanes, and the said house of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, on the North by the house of Cursetjee Bhicajee, and on the South by the house of Framjee Bomanjee Wassaigun. Any person or persons having claims on the Property either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to communicate the same to EDULJEE WOOKERJEE CASSEKNATH, through an Attorney, at-Solicitor No. 11, in Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims whatsoever.—Dated this 29th January 1863.

DOSSABHOY WOOKERJEE.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Eastcheap, when and where, of, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

GEO. WHITING, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain, Executive Engineer, North Canara. Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 6th January 1863.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery requires Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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નોટીસ.

NOTICE.—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALLS EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank is authorized to receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors, SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE, Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street. Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF EMMA GRATTAN.

TUESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY 1863,

AND

THURSDAY, the 5th FEBRUARY 1863,

On each of the above evenings will be produced, in a manner hitherto unattempted in Bombay, the startling and Effective Drama in three Acts, entitled

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Doors Open at Half-past 7; Performance to Commence at 8 Precisely.

☞ *No smoking allowed.*

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co. British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, pollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TEMACHEE & Co.'s. CHESSON & WOODHALL 24, Medow Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

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ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary. Bomay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and give universal satisfaction. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, Bombay, 5, Marine Street.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been very carefully prepared. In short the publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but vapid display of claims on the Property either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to communicate the same to EDULJEE WOOKERJEE CASSEKNATH, through an Attorney, at-Solicitor No. 11, in Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims whatsoever.—Dated this 29th January 1863. DOSSABHOY WOOKERJEE. red *vignettes* on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company's present premises. Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned. *Those interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.* JAMES G. T. SCOTT. NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS HENRY MOORE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date. Rampart Row, Jan. 30th 1863. COUPLAND & Co. LOST on the evening of THURSDAY, between the Cathedral and Malabar Hill, the KEY OF A MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFE. Whoever may have found it by returning it to the Manager of this Journal, will be rewarded. Bombay, 30th January 1863. NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *City of Delhi*, Captain MUIR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise they will be landed by Captain MUIR at their risk and expense. 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R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

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138-9 Prince Albert Driving at full speed—2 views.
158 King William Street, looking West.
163 International Exhibition, looking South.
170 Regent Street, looking toward Oxford Street.
171 Westminster Abbey, West Front.
172 The Clock Tower, from Great George Street.
173 Parliament Street, looking towards Trafalgar Square.
174 St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.
175 Regent Street, from Waterloo Place.
176 National Gallery and St. Mary's Church.
177 The Strand, looking East.
178 Parliament Street, from Trafalgar Square.
182 Covent Garden Market, looking East.
181 The Metropolitan Tabernacle.
184 The Floral Hall, Covent Garden.
185 London Exhibition.
186 The Strand, looking East.
188 Piccadilly, looking East.
190 Pall Mall, East.
191 New Castle Market, Holloway.
194 General Post Office.
195 Westminster Abbey—Poet's Corner.
199 Trafalgar Square.
200 National Gallery.
201 Pall Mall, looking West.
202 The Haymarket.
203 Regent Street.
205 Waterloo Bridge—West Wing of Somerset-House.
208 Lambeth New Suspension Bridge.
213 New Westminster Bridge.
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215 Victoria Road and New Wing of Buckingham Palace.
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Monday, 2nd February 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
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Madras	30 days' sight	99
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Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	10 per ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	89 premium.
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Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	278
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0l. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£3 2s.	6d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (31st January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	395 to 400
Old Surat	"	405 to 410
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	"	405 to 420
New Oomrawtee	"	415 to 417
Old Comptа	"	418 to 420
Old Dharwar Sanguineel	"	528 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	412 to 415
Old Vaeavul	"	365 to 370
New Khandeish	"	408 to 410
Old Poratchee	"	370 to 375
New Accote	"	425 to 426
Old Mangalore	"	375 to 380
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Bombay, at Rs.		6-6 to 6-6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 40
Niger	"	27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 24.)

COCOANUT OIL.—Our oil market has been pretty steady. For about three days during the week little or no oil was brought into the bazaar, on account of some festival; but the supply has again become abundant, and prices keep firm to Rs. 9½ for two months delivery with advances, and Rs. 95 for short time. For oil ready on the spot Rs. 95½ to 96 has been paid.

COIR.—We have no change to notice, deliveries have been small. The demand for fibre seems to have somewhat decreased.

COFFEE.—Some Mangalore, Native, and Coorg, has been offering to Rs. 31½ to 32 f. o. b. with advances, the sample being a very fair one, but doubtful, if anything like it would be delivery.

GINGER.—Prices on the Coast still keep high ranging from Rs. 105 to 108.

PEPPER.—None of the new crop has come forward, and prices are quite nominal.

FISH OIL.—None has been made, and little prospect now of there being a fishing.

FREIGHT.—Remains unaltered £4-10 for oil, and £4 measurement. Some oil has been booked for the *Velocity*, expected from Kurrachee, at the above rate.

COTTON.—Our advices from Tinnevelly are to the 17th instant. Prices remained quite nominal to Rs. 235 for short delivery.

The receipt from the district continued small, and the quality very inferior, principally on account of the Cotton being so much adulterated with seed.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations to-day:—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	2	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	4	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
Madras, sight	"	1	0	0 "
3 days' sight	"	1	2	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	12	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	2	0	0 "
16 days' sight	"	2	6	0 "

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-54	"
On Demand	" 2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 2 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On collecting Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11¾d.		do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.		do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.		do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.		"
On Scotland. do.	1s. 11¾d.		"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.		"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Ilea Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.		do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.		do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure safe ment of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

E. B. W. BARNES,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Ex hanges direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank (Limited), for order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto.	2s.	0¾d.	per do.
Ditto 2 ditto.	2s.		do.
Ditto 1 ditto.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On collecting Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 31	Boston Light	Crowell	China 26 Dec.
	Nasreo	Box	Zanzibar 13 Dec.
	Azeff (s)	William	Galle and Minicoy Island.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 30 Jan.
	Coringa (s)	Brockmore	Kurrachee 28 Jan.
	Indore	Wherland	Liverpool 24 Sept.
Feb. 1	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 31 Jan.
	Resolute	Wallace	Galle 16 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Azoff*, from Galle and Minicoy Island.—On the 30th January at 3-30 P.M., exchanged signal with a steamer, supposed to be P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, bound to China.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 31	Coromandel	Smith	Liverpool.
	Fair Robanee	Hugon	Calcutta.
	Brandon	Jolly	London.
	Shaw Allum	Clarke	Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Clyde	Jorden	Liverpool.
	Shaw Allum	Pullock	Calcutta.
	Lezzie Bliss	Pearson	Rangoon.
Feb. 1	Richard Cobden	Randall	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—114 natives.
Per Steamer *Coringa*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. T. G. Newnham; Mr. Noor Mahomed; Mr. C. Dhuramsey; Mr. R. J. Morris; Miss Willis, and 10 deck.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—100 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Comeron; and 147 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Euphemus*, for Calcutta.
Barque *Sir Edward Perry*, for Aden, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Walmer Castle.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Hanzum Moosa.
Cospatrick.—9 pieces E. Teeth, 45 lbs., Naronjee Damoodhur.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—150 bales Cotton, 500 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha; Loose Country Bones, 18 cwt., Momud Natha.
Rosalie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govindjee Ameerchand.
Queen of England.—50 bales Cottons, 175 cwt., Jeetha Sewjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Hemraz Kessowjee.
Hyacinth.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Dhungeray Sewjee.
Shakespear.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hemchand Virjee; 247 packages Gal s, 265 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.
Margaret Kerr.—500 bundles Lin eed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hurgovind Pranjeevun; 106 bales Cotton, 371 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.
Bosphorus.—Loose Goonia Crust, 100 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.
Malakoff.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Kessowjee Pitamber.
Thracia.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudamay Virjee.
Cimber.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass and Co.
Belgravia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.
Delhi.—126 bales Cotton, 441 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.
Fort William.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Kanz Kayso; 105 bales Cotton, 363 cwt., M. and D. Cursetjee Cama and Co.
Morning-Star.—105 bales Cotton, 363 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Hurruckchund Mahdevjee.
Protector.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., D. J. Lisboa.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt.; 100 half bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

For Havre.

Eloisa.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 240 bales Cotton, 840 cwt., Morarjee Vizbookun; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Puttaychund Dewchund; 201 bales Cotton, 1,053½ cwt., Cullianjee, Nuseerwanjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lackumsy Nensy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,625 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. J. Lisboa.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*26	Assaye, (paddle), ...	... ... Aden.
*946	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... ... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
651	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	... ... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... ... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
704	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	... ... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Prideaux	Aden
*226	Dev na (s), (paddle), Dyson	... Aden
298	Ge ... s, (s),	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... Aden.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Beles. r.	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
235	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroz, 13 (paddle), Somce	... ... Aden.
99	Georgiana, 3 (tender),	... ... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolaar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner) ...	... ... Bombay.
49	Neroudda, (schooner), ...	... ... Kurrachee.
*294	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... ... Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
	Severn (s), Montrison	
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... ... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... ... Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 27)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 26.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1239	Cimber, Coppenoddt—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 19)
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13.)
1242	Fanny Forsyth, Slater—E. Bates and Co.	(c. l. Dec 19.)
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1418	Greyhorned, Jackson—Leckie & Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Dec. 23)
324	Hyacinth, Macfarlane—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
1104	Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)
650	Margaret Kerr—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
951	Mornington, Gaubery—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
552	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leladhur.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
1075	Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 12)
1082	Palinuras, P. Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 5)
1272	Protector, Clarke—D. Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 26)
876	Queen of

On Bombay, two hundred and ninety-six rupees.
Cotton at Canton.—Prices for Indian kinds unaltered. No sales. Quotation nominal. Exported twenty-seven bales. Stocks, 2,341 bales.

LOCAL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Azoff*, Captain Williams, yesterday arrived here from Minicoy Islands, whither she had proceeded to render assistance to the wreck of the steamer *Colombo*.

THE demolishing of the Ramparts has actually commenced. On Saturday last, we observed "a man and a boy" hard at work at that portion of the Ramparts which are near the Church Gate. An increase in this number of workmen will be required, if it is expected to get through with the work before the present century is expired.

THE President and Directors of the BombayMechanics' Institution invite the public to attend at a lecture, to be delivered in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 4th, at five o'clock.
Subject.—The artificial production of Ice.
Lecturer.—Dr. H. Giraud.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNITED BOMBAY PRESBYTERIAN MALE AND FEMALE ORPHANAGE will be held in the Free Church on Monday next, the 2nd of February, at 5 P.M., when the Annual Report of the Institution will be laid before the meeting. The attendance of the friends of the Institution and of the public in general is invited.

NEW MISSIONARIES.—We have much pleasure in reporting the arrival of three new Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Carss, Wynne, and Patterson, all connected with the Church Missionary Society, and expecting to labor, the two former in this Presidency, and the latter at Mooltan. Mr. Carss will be stationed in Bombay, and Mr. Wynne in Jooneer. Three Missionaries connected with the same Society have also arrived in Madras, viz., the Rev. H. Bartlett for Triplicane, Rev. John Wilson for Tinnevelly, and Rev. A. Johnson for Travancore.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 31.

THE MASONIC BALL.

THE Annual Masonic Ball, under the auspices of *Lodge Perseverance* took place at the Town Hall, on Friday evening last. The Hall, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, was most tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, and a goodly array of Masonic banners.

The Band of the 28th N. I. was engaged for the occasion, together with a very creditable string band, and the work and labour of the evening were very ably and judiciously divided between them.

The lighting and arrangements reflected great credit upon the Committee.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the Company began to arrive, and continued to pour in up to a very late hour, and numbered about 300. Among those present we noticed:—J. Hodgart, Esq., President of the Committee; G. A. Summers, Esq.; R. B. Barton, Esq.; A. R. Scoble, Esq.; W. B. Fellows, Esq.; W. G. Corke, Esq., and Mrs. and Miss Corke; Mrs. Judge; J. W. Dyson, Esq., and Mrs. Dyson; A. F. Soundy, Esq., and Mrs. Soundy; R. Roberts, Esq.; T. Wright, Esq., and Mrs. Wright; R. Partridge, Esq.; J. Watson, Esq.; J. Jamieson, Esq. Secretary; C. J. Jones, Esq.; D. Maundy, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Maundy; W. Parfitt, Esq.; L. Perret, Esq.; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; W. H. Walker, Esq.; S. Wright, Esq., and Mrs. Wright; G. Brooks, Esq., and Mrs. Brooks; W. Charman, Esq.; Major Curtis; J. Pearse, Esq., and several others.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and was kept up with very great spirit until the small hours of Saturday morning. A very handsome and creditable supper was provided in the Durbar Room, to which ample justice was done. The wines were all that could be desired; in fact the refreshment, wines, and arrangements were a stride in advance of previous years, and we congratulate the Committee upon their success. If the Committee next year should aim at still greater improvement we would suggest as the small item, that the flags should be hung round the walls instead of the pillars, thus securing better ventilation than by the course adopted this year. Every thing, however, passed off in very good order, and gave great satisfaction to all present. There is some talk of a return Ball, to be got up by the non-Masons. We trust no untoward circumstance will occur to mar this intention as the death of the late lamented Prince Consort, prevented the return Ball of last year.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, met on Saturday afternoon last. There were present, His Excellency the Governor, President; the Hon'ble Messrs. W. E. Frere, J. D. Inverarity, A. D. Robertson, H. L. Anderson, Juggonath Sunkersett, W. B. Tristram, Madorow Vittul Vinchookur, Premabhoy Hemabhoy, and M. H. Scott.

The first order of the day was a "Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India." Mr. Bailey which had been discussed and considered on a former occasion was read a second time and *passed*.

The Council then went through the various Sections of "A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay." Upon the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, the second reading of the Bill was *postponed* to another day.

Upon the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity, the consideration of the following Bills was *adjourned*.

"A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police."

"A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code."

"A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands."

"A Bill for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Tristram then proposed the first reading of the "Bill to regulate the burial or disposal of the dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett said:—

Under Act 14 of 1856, the Municipal Commissioners are invested with ample powers. If there is any danger to health to be apprehended from the present burial grounds, they are competent to cause them to be cleansed and eventually to be closed. They are authorized to make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of burial and burning grounds, to prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds. If therefore for the sake of public decency or for purposes of cleanliness any alteration in the present mode of making graves is required, the Commissioners have the power of seeing that it is done. To me, it appears, that if this Bill be made law it is tantamount to passing a vote of censure on the Municipal Commissioners. No such Act as that proposed is needed. The more appropriate designation of the Bill would be "An Act to take away from the Parsees their Towers of Silence," and from other sections of the community their present places for disposing of their dead, for this appears to me to be the real object of the Act.

As regards the Towers of Silence we all know they stand in pleasant places and that so long as they remain there the ground in their immediate neighbourhood will not be built upon. We all know that the healthiesh part of the whole Island is Malabar Hill, and the parts in the vicinity of these Towers of Silence. The Commissioners, therefore, could not procure the evidence of competent persons required by the 107th Section of Act 14 of 1856, to enable them to certify that the Towers of Silence endangered the health of persons being in the neighbourhood. But under this Bill, in case it appears to the Governor in Council, that for the protection of the public health these Towers of Silence should be abolished, the order for their removal will be made. The rights and religion of that intelligent, industrious, and wealthy section of the community, the Parsees, ought to be observed and respected, and they should not be subjected to having places which are held so sacred in their eyes taken from them if the Government at any time think fit to do so.

There is no ground whatever for saying that the practice of Hindoos burning their dead by the sea-side in Back Bay is injurious to health. This has been admitted by the Medical Board; in fact, it is universally admitted. My honorable colleague has himself done so. Let any one go and stand near the place when the bodies are being burnt, and I venture to say he will detect no offensive smell beyond that of burning wood. When the burning is not going on, there is a far more disagreeable smell arising from the imperfect drainage of the land in the neighbourhood, and this fact has been confirmed by Dr. Broughton in his conversation with me.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that if the present Hindoo burning grounds were ordered to be removed great inconvenience will be felt by that sect. As I have on another occasion remarked the Hindoos could not adopt any plan of removing their dead where the Railway would have to be used. It is a part of our religion not to allow any, but those of the caste to which the deceased must carry the body on their own shoulders until it is placed on the pile, and in the case of the poorer classes great difficulty is sometimes experienced in procuring a sufficient number of persons to perform this part of the ceremony. It is also a religious custom with us that those who attend the funeral cannot take food until the body has been burnt or buried nor until they have returned home and washed themselves. The same rule also is observed by the other members of the family who must fast until the return of the funeral party. A similar custom likewise prevails among the Parsee community.

Our present highly-respected Governor is so well acquainted with the peculiar notions and the religion of the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees, that he would not, except it were absolutely necessary, disturb the present burial and buring grounds, but who knows what any future Governor might do. We might have one sent out here who was comparatively speaking, unacquainted with our manners, customs, and religion, and who might adopt as his motto—"Let the dead make room for the living," and at once order that no more bodies should be burned, buried, or exposed, within a certain distance of the town.

On looking over this Bill, I observe, that it does not repeal Sections 106 to 110 of Act 14 of 1856, which are quite inconsistent with the provisions of this Bill.

I would here remark, too, that if the Governor make the order contemplated by Section 3, every time a family vault is required to be opened, for instance, in the Cathedral or other place, the consent of the Governor, &c., must be previously obtained.

As to Section 3, how is this approval to be obtained? Is it to be in writing? But the main objection that I have to this Bill is that is in no way required. I do not understand what was meant by the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram when he stated on moving for leave to bring in this Bill that the powers of the Municipal Commissioners as relating to burial and burning grounds were confined in their operations to the town of Bombay, and gave them no jurisdiction beyond its prescribed limits.

The word town as used in that Act has a wider meaning than the hon'ble gentleman is perhaps aware of, it is defined by the interpretation Clause (Section 2) to include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature. I am told that the jurisdiction thus given is as wide as (if not wider) than that intended to be given by this Act, and that it extends over the town and suburbs of Bombay as defined by the 5th Section of this Bill. If this is so then I conceive the whole argument of the hon'ble gentlemen for the necessity of this Bill falls to the ground.

Some discussion then ensued as to the inadvisability of making such a regulation, after which the Bill was *withdrawn*.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere then introduced the "Bill for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Island, and Harbour of Bombay." The Bill being read for the first time, was referred to a Select Committee composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, and the Hon'ble Mr. Scott.

The Council then adjourned at five P.M.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

DIED OF GANGRENE.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Friday last, at Jamsetjee hospital, touching the death of Shivram Withojee, a labourer, in the employ of Messrs. Freeman and Company. From the evidence that was produced before the Coroner, it appeared, that on Monday last, at about nine o'clock in the morning, the deceased was engaged with one Gungajee Khundoojee in filling earth in carts, at the foot of the Belvidere hill. The hill was to be levelled. A large piece of stone with a portion of the earth gave way, and fell down upon the deceased, and injured his right foot, which was altogether crushed. The deceased became quite insensible, and was taken to the hospital. Mr. Anderson, Apothecary, examined the deceased, and was of opinion, that the right foot was crushed by the falling of a large stone upon his foot, the bones of which smashed also. Amputation of the leg was performed. The deceased became restless, and died at five o'clock on Thursday last.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of gangrene, which followed injuries of the right foot, accidentally caused by the falling of a stone."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A second Inquest was held on Saturday last, the 31st ultimo, at Suparibag, touching the death of Paru. From the evidence of Tuka Bapu Urda, the husband of the deceased, it appeared, that on Friday, at about six o'clock in the evening, on his returning home from his work, he missed the deceased. He asked one Pandu Gopal, who lives in the same house with him, when he said he did not see the deceased after four o'clock P. M. on that day. The witness went out to look for her, and when he approached the quarry hole of water, his attention was suddenly attracted by the deceased's cholis lying on a stone near the hole. He reported the circumstance to the police havildar, Bapoojee, who carried him before constable Reid, and the latter officer came to the spot, and took out the deceased with a drag. She was quite dead.

VERDICT.—"The deceased was accidentally drowned in a quarry hole in Wicoba Mankojee's garden, Parell, the said hole being in the opinion of the jury in a very dangerous and unprotected state."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—31ST JAN., 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Pallonjee Dossabhoy, a Parsee, aged 26 years, was brought up charged with stealing one silver gilt watch and a brass chain, of the value of twenty-seven rupees, the property of Canjee Ragojee, on the 1st ultimo.

Mr. Leathes, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Crawford, for the prisoner.

Canjee Ragojee, deposed.—I am clerk to Mr. Bayley. This is my watch, which I charge defendant with having stolen. On the 1st of November last, I saw prisoner at my office about five o'clock, he came to instruct Mr. Bailey in an assault case. He came into my room. At that time the watch produced was on the table, and the defendent sitting in a chair near the table. I was absent about ten minutes, when I returned defendant was gone, and I missed my watch. No one was in my room besides defendant when I left to go to Mr. Bayley. I went to make enquiries for prisoner, and next evening I instructed sepoy. About nine o'clock on the night of the 4th November, at Bazar Gate, I pointed prisoner out to the sepoy, and he told prisoner to come with me to Mr. Tighe. Prisoner said "what for," the sepoy said "prosecutor charges you with stealing his watch." Then he quarrelled with the sepoy. Prisoner at same time put his hand in his whistcoat pocket and threw out the watch, he took the watch out of his pocket and was about to throw it away when the sepoy caught his hand. At that time an European came and asked the prisoner why he was quarrelling with the policeman that European gave me his name as Mr. Duke, he further asked prisoner what he had in his hand. Prisoner opened his hand and was about to get into a buggy. Prisoner had nothing in his hand but police constable had the watch in his; the police constable held prisoners hand this way, (shews) so that when prisoner opened his hand watch came into constable's hand. This is the watch (now produced). When prisoner was about to run away in buggy, alarm was raised. Police constable followed the buggy, and seized horse. Prisoner was then taken to Mr. Tighe. Another Parsee, named Pestonjee Hormusjee, was with prisoner. The number of the watch was examined by Mr. Tighe, who, then made the defendant a prisoner. At the time I saw my watch it had only this key attached to it and this screw-eye. There was a brass chain attached to it. The value of the watch is twenty-seven rupees and chain two rupees. When prisoner was apprehended many people were present. I do not know their names, but I have persons here as witnesses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—This (marked A) is my signature. I signed it in Mr. Crawford's office. I knew what I signed. The contents of this document are not true. I did not represent them then to be true. The contents were not intended to deceive anybody. I signed the document under certain circumstances. Prisoner denied having taken my watch. Mr. Crawford's clerk, Pallonjee Rustomjee, and two other persons asked me to settle the watch case, and told me that they would give me fifty rupees to settle it. On the first day I declined, next day Mr. Crawford's clerk came twice to my office, (after that I thought that if prisoner had not stolen my watch, he would not have offered to settle). I took fifty rupees to sign this document. It was about five o'clock P.M. when prisoner came alone that evening, that I missed the watch. I went below when I missed my watch to enquire. I did not take any active steps. I missed my watch after Mr. Bayley had gone. I followed him down and after that missed the watch. (The evidence of this witness was taken at considerable length, and goes to shew that the prisoner was afterwards pointed out by him to the police constable.)

After the examination of several other witnesses which tended more or less to corroborate the foregoing evidence, the further hearing of the case was postponed until eleven o'clock on Monday, (this day.)

L A W.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

Framjee Bomonjee vs. The Sheriff of Bombay.

The Advocate General and Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, for plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, for defendant.

His LORDSHIP delivered the following judgment in this case:—

Plaint filed 13th June 1862, is in trespass for attaching a house of the plaintiff in Raghoonath Dadajee street, the pleas are, 1, not guilty; 2, a denial that the house was the property of the plaintiff; 3, a justification under a pluries writ of *fi. fa.* issued out of the late Supreme Court on 2nd May 1862, by which the Sheriff was commanded to levy Rs. 51,000 odd of the houses, lands, debts, and other effects of Cursetjee Manockjee, deceased, in the hands of the plaintiff, and of Eduljee Cursetjee, as executors of the said Cursetjee Manockjee, deceased, to satisfy the residue of a judgment debt recovered in the late Supreme Court in 1859, against the plaintiff and Eduljee Cursetjee as such executor for Rs. 60,000 odd at the suit of one Purshotumdass Pranjevandass.

At the trial it appeared that Manockjee Dorabjee, the father of the late Cursetjee Manockjee, and grand-father of the plaintiff, died intestate either before or shortly after commencement of the present century. He left three sons, 1, Cursetjee; 2, Bomanjee, father of (1, plaintiff, 2, Jehangeer, who died 1816 or 1817) 3, Hormusjee.

Bomanjee, the plaintiff's father, died intestate the same year as Manockjee Dorabjee, the grand-father. Hormusjee died intestate and without issue at Calcutta about fifteen years after (say 1814 or 1815). Manockjee Dorabjee left considerable property partly moveable, partly immovable; the moveable property amounted to one lakh and-a-half. Plaintiff says on cross-examination, "my grand-father left moveable property in cash and outstandings (which Cursetjee took possession of) to one lakh and-a-half; Cursetjee has told me so hundred times." Cursetjee Manockjee administrated the estate of Manockjee Dorabjee. The plaintiff swears (and what he swear is confirmed by the recitals presently to be noted in Cursetjee Manockjee's Will and by the admission of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee) that Cursetjee never gave him, the plaintiff, nor the plaintiff's brother Jehangeer, nor the plaintiff's uncle, Hormusjee's, their share of Manockjee Dorabjee's property. "I and my brother," says the plaintiff "often asked him after I got to years of discretion, fifteen or sixteen; my uncle promised to give us our shares but never did. I could not insist too much, he being my patron." Jehangeer, plaintiff's brother, about the time thus referred to died intestate and without issue; the plaintiff, therefore, became entitled to the whole of his father Bomanjee's share in the estate of Manockjee Dorabjee. Shortly after Jehangeer's death Cursetjee Manockjee, the plaintiff swears, "gave me a garden near the Gowalla Tank. He also about two years after built for me and delivered to me the house in dispute in which I now reside." The garden was at the time worth about 3 or 4,000 rupees. "He delivered the garden on account of my share (in Manockjee Dorabjee's estate); he also delivered the house on account of my share. Up to that time I had lived with Cursetjee. I then went to live in this house and have lived there ever since. This was in 1816 or 1817. From the time I lived in the house I lived separately from my uncle. I have the title deeds of the house; I have kept them ever since. My share in my grand-father's estate has never been paid me. I often claimed it after I got the garden and house, and up to his (Cursetjee Manockjee's death) he used to say 'wait; I am in want of money, until I give you your share you should keep this house. My uncle never recovered from embarrassed circumstances before his death."

In cross-examination the plaintiff says, "I never brought a suit to get my share of my grand-father's property, because I regarded this house as in lieu of my share." The value of the house when given to him, the plaintiff says, was about 30,000 Rs.: now of course it would be worth much more. Such are the circumstances attending the gift of the house as sworn to by the plaintiff. Eduljee Cursetjee, the plaintiff's co-executor and a son of Cursetjee Manockjee says "my father never made over that house to Framjee Bomanjee, (plaintiff) as for his share in his grand-father's property." Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, another son of Cursetjee Manockjee's, says, "I believe he (Cursetjee Manockjee) never made over the house to Framjee Bomonjee as a gift."

This negative evidence has in itself obviously very little value. *Prima facie* no doubt the possession of the title deeds by Framjee Bomanjee—which is not denied—and his uninterrupted enjoyment and occupation of the house ever since he was let into possession in 1817, down to the attachment in 1862, a period of forty-five years, which is also not denied strongly corroborate the probability of his statement being a true one. But, then, we must look on the other side at the purposes for which, in part at least, the house was originally built, and to which, in part at least, it seems till within a very recent period to have been, if it is not still, devoted. When Cursetjee built the house which is of three stories he built it as connected with, if not as an adjunct to, an Agiary or Parsee fire-temple, which forms part and parcel of it, occupying a considerable portion (more than half) of the ground floor and a smaller portion of the first floor. The residue of the house was occupied by the plaintiff and his family. Cursetjee brought the sacred fire from the Chowpatty when he founded the Agiary, he paid the expenses of the Agiary till his death, and until the same period repaired both the house and the Agiary, he used the house for the purpose of giving entertainments, whether festive or funeral: he secured for all his sons, who until a very (recent period freely enjoyed the same) a right of private passage through the house to the Agiary. The Agiary itself was freely open to the Parsee public. Cursetjee Manockjee died in 1845, having made his Will in April, 1838, of which the plaintiff and the testator's three sons, Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy, and Hormusjee were appointed executors. In this Will, after reciting that he has mortgaged his paternal estate, (*i. e.*, the estate of Manockjee Dorabjee) for the instalments of the debt due by him to the Government of the late East India Company, he says: "but of the same my brother Hormusjee's and my brother Bomanjee's shares of them not been allotted," and adds, "I have not acquainted my nephew Framjee with this mortgage." He then proceeds "And I have obtained power of administration for my father's estate, an inventory of the same has been given, and according to English law the paternal estate has been allotted to the heirs." Taking this in conjunction with the previous recital, that of the paternal estate, my brother Hormusjee's and my brother Bomanjee's shares have not been allotted. The only reasonable construction is that Bomanjee's and Hormusjee's shares had by virtue of his taking out administration been allotted (*i. e.*, become allotable in law) though they have not been allotted (*i. e.*, made over to the parties entitled). In fact "I cannot," the Will proceeds, "mortgage that," (*i. e.*, Bomanjee's and Hormusjee's shares of the paternal estate—any thing beyond his own share of the paternal estate) "to the Government." That he goes on to say that in 1831, (he being then under the impression that some of my rights would be justly conceded, "my paternal estate was given by me in writing in security for the Government debt." He then recited that the decision of the people in Europe having gone against him, he had sold a portion of his own, ("my") estate, and with the proceeds paid 2,41,000 rupees on account of his debts, and had mortgaged the remainder to Jungeer Wadia, which mortgage proceeds "and there is now remaining my paternal estate. That indeed has been divided (he does not say in fact allotted,) as above mentioned. The documents relating to the same were made (he does not say given) before the mortgage was given of the same, whatever may fall to my third share, that also I have mortgaged to other creditors."

From the whole of this, taken together especially from the last clause, it is clear on the reasonable construction of the Will that it amounts to an admission that up to the time of making it no distribution of the paternal state coming to his hands as administrator had been in fact made. There can be no doubt that in fact this was so, for Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, a witness avowedly hostile to the plaintiff, explicitly admitted in cross-examination, "my father (Cursetjee Manockjee) never made over his share to Framjee." The next important passage in the Will is that which speaks of the house in question in this suit, *i. e.*, the Durehmur, (charity) or Agiary-house. As to this the Will runs thus: "It has been determined to build on the place in front of Kaka Framjee's (*i. e.*, of the plaintiff, in front of the plaintiff's house. Now in 1838 where was that? Why the Agiary-house) until then he lives in the house of the Durehmur (Parsee temple.) But that, (viz., the intended house) has not as yet been caused to be built. Therefore Bhai Framjee may reside in that house, the Durehmur-house) as long as he may choose, but I originally "gave the said house for the support of the Durehmur. Whoever may reside in the said house should make the outlay for the Durehmur; therefore, after my death Bhai Framjee is to make the outlay. Further, should Bhai Framjee think proper to go and reside in another place then, after Framjee, if my eldest son will reside in the house vacated by Framjee, he may remain in it, and is to make the outlay for the Durehmar, Failling Eduljee, the eldest son, either Dhunjeebhoy or Manockjee or Nesswanjee, the other sons of the testator, are to reside in it. "But," proceeds the Will, "whoever may live in it is to make the outlay and whoever may live in it is not to sell, mortgage, or let it (the usual clause in native Wills in restraint of alienation.) He himself or his eldest children who may be well behaved or virtuous are to retain it. But whoever may remain is to give the place to be used for as long as it may be required for any good or bad, (festive or funeral,) occasions, and those who may remain together in my house are to give (or permit the use of) the passage below and the water of the well or the necessary in rear to be used; and when a birth takes place the room for lying-in women and place for remaining articles are to be given." It was contended that this did not refer to the Agiary-house, but I think it clear, it does. Such are the passages in Cursetjee Manockjee's Will relating to this house. As applied to the plaintiff, they amount to this, that until a house was built for him on a piece of ground opposite (which was never done,) the plaintiff (or his eldest children after him) might, if he pleased, live in the house, but if he did so he was to pay the expenses of the Agiary and to open the house when required for marriage or funeral feasts, and to allow the other easements mentioned in the paragraph of his Will lastly above cited.

Cursetjee Manockjee died, in 1845, and having never made another Will, or revoked that referred to, the latter of course is to be taken as speaking from the time of his death. Since the death of Cursetjee the evidence shewed that the plaintiff with his family had continued to reside in the Agiary-house, he had paid the expenses of the Agiary, oil to keep the fire burning, &c., and had paid for all needful repairs, having in the hurricane year (1854), laid out as much as rupees 200 on this account. From 1816 down to 1858, the Agiary-house (numbered 483, 484, and 485, in the Collector's books) had been exempted from assessment. The ground had formerly stood in Cursetjee Manockjee's name, but from 1816 down to 1858, though not transferred, it stood by reason of its exemption in no name. Since 1858 assessment has been paid upon it, and it has since stood in plaintiff's name, who also pays income-tax in respect of it. The family funeral and marriage festivities appear to have taken place in the house since the death of Cursetjee Manockjee.

The sons of Cursetjee have since his decease freely gone through the house by a private way to the Agiary without asking plaintiff's permission, and did so until the beginning of last March (March 1862) when they were for the first time obstructed by the plaintiff, who also about that time first intimated an intention of dealing with the Agiary property as absolutely his own, and selling it, discharged of the trust to keep up the Agiary. Hence the present action, which is brought in respect of an attachment levied by the Sheriff on this Agiary-house, nominally on behalf of a mortgage creditor of the late Cursetjee Manockjee (the date of whose mortgage 1842) who has, however, (as Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee admitted) been set in motion by those interested for family or other reasons, in keeping up in its integrity the Agiary founded by the late Cursetjee Manockjee.

These are the material facts of the case. Upon fully considering the whole of the evidence before me, (and I have excluded no part of it from my consideration, though much from my comment) I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's account of the original gift to him by the late Cursetjee Manockjee is substantially a true account. I believe that Cursetjee Manockjee delivered this Agiary-house to the plaintiff on account of his share (which, it is admitted, has never been paid to him) in his grand-father Manockjee Dorabjee's estate, and Cursetjee gave it to him on this terms "until I give you your share you should keep this house." That gift was accompanied by delivery of possession of the house, it has been followed by forty-five years' uninterrupted occupation, it is corroborated by the possession of the title deeds of the property. Cursetjee Manockjee died without having giving the plaintiff his share; on that event it appears to me that the conditional gift became an absolute gift by reason of the impossibility of performing the condition: it was a condition, or rather a conditional limitation possible at the time of making it, but which became impossible afterwards by the act of god, viz., the death of Cursetjee Manockjee before payment of plaintiff's share. (See Littleton sec. 334 and Lord Cohes. Commentary 206a.) No doubt Cursetjee Manockjee in his Will treats the right of plaintiff to continue in possession as a right dependent on his performing certain ceremonies, such as keeping up the Agiary and other matters in the Will mentioned. But the plaintiff does not claim under Cursetjee's Will; he claims under the conditional gift in 1817, which on Cursetjee's death without payment of his share had become absolute.

Plaintiff's claim against Cursetjee in respect of this his share was a claim prior in date to the formation of this charity (the Agiary), and it is in my opinion paramount to it. Plaintiff himself puts it clearly enough: "It is true it was charity property, but it is in my charge and is my own. How can I say it is charity property till I get my share."

In the view I take of the case the plaintiff, from the moment of Cursetjee's death without payment of his share, held this house absolutely, discharged of any legal obligation to keep up the charity, and his title relates back to the date of the original gift in 1817. But even assuming this not to be so, it appears to me quite clear that as against the defendant in this action, the plaintiff must recover. The Sheriff seizes on behalf of a certain mortgagee in respect of monies advanced in 1842, (twenty-five years after the original gift to plaintiff) on the security, not of this Agiary-house, but of two other houses belonging to the late Cursetjee Manockjee. Even supposing (which I hold not to be the case) that the plaintiff's right to continue in the enjoyment of this house was under the original gift made subject to the condition of keeping up the charity, &c., how could the mortgagee of 1842, whom the Sheriff, the defendant in this action, represents, take advantage of this failure to comply with such condition? Surely none, but the donor or his heirs could do this. Therefore, as against the defendant in the present action, it seems to me quite clear on the view I have taken of the evidence, that the verdict must be for the plaintiff; accordingly I direct the verdict to be entered for the plaintiff with nominal damages, rupees 10, and costs on the higher scale.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Monday, 19th January. 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT, and MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The following important case was submitted for the decision of the High Court, by Mr. Moroba Canoba, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.

Case No. 925 of 1862.

Cowasjee Nowrojee, plaintiff, *vs.* Reverend Malcolm Munro Ross, defendant.

An action for the recovery of Rupees 240. This is an action brought by the plaintiff to recover rent of a house, let out to the defendant, and situated within the limits of the cantonment of Poona. The defendant is a Chaplain, and resides within the limits of the military cantonment. He has pleaded that he is attached to the army, and as such is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. The plaintiff, on the other hand, contends that as the claim is for an amount exceeding two hundred rupees, the defendant comes within the jurisdiction of the Court. He has, moreover, produced an order signed by the Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Joint Magistrate to the effect that he, defendant, "is not amenable to the European Court of Requests." On being required by the Court to produce the order of his appointment, the defendant has furnished to the Court a paper which runs thus:—

"Extract of appointment by Parliament from Despatch No. 3, from the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st January 1859, para 3rd:—

"'The salaries of the additional Chaplains, it is proposed, to fix at Rupees 500 per mensem. Government is to be at liberty to dispose of them in such a way, as may seem to be most conducive to the wants of the army.'"

The Court is of opinion that in the present case, the defendant is subject to its jurisdiction, but on the motion of the said defendant, it has resolved under the provisions of Section XIII. of Act No. XLII. of 1860, to refer the point of law for the decision of the High Court.

On referring to the Bombay Calendar and Directory of 1862, the Court finds that the defendant is entered as belonging to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Bombay, and is not attached to any particular regiment, as part of its staff. He is put down as Assistant Chaplain of Poona, and on referring to the *Government Gazette* of 1860, page 355, the Court also finds that he is appointed to continue the pastoral duties of Poona, until further orders, and as such the Court considers him to be a Civil Officer, and therefore not amenable to the Articles of War for the European troops. Section II. of Victoria 12 and 13, Chapter XLIII., in enumerating the classes of persons to whom the provisions of that Act are applicable, and who "shall be at all times subject to all the penalties and punishments mentioned in that Act, and shall in all respects whatsoever be holden to be within the intent and meaning of every part of that Act," does not include Ecclesiastical Officers. Again the Brigade of Poona is composed of mixed troops European and native, and if the defendant forms part of the Brigade Staff, he must necessarily be a minister both to the European and native soldier, and Officer of the Christian persuasion.

Section VI. of Act No. XLII. of 1860, does not give to the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in cases cognizable by Military Court of Requests.

Act No. XI. of 1841, relating to the native army enacts in Section II. that, actions of debt and other personal actions against native officers, soldiers, and others, shall be cognizable before a Military Court of Requests, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed rupees two hundred.

Act No. XII. of 1842, which does not appear to be restricted to any particular class of troops, enacts in Section II., that "all persons serving with any part of the army and receiving public pay in any capacity, menial servants, and other camp followers of every description, shall be subject to be provisions of Act No. XI. of 1841."

Section LXVI. of Victoria 12 and 13, Chapter XLIII. relating to the European army, however, enacts that actions for debts and other personal actions, when not exceeding four hundred Company's rupees "shall be cognizable before a Court of Requests composed of Military Officers, and not elsewhere," and amongst the individuals declared amenable to that Court are included, "persons resident within the limits of a military cantonment."

The Court therefore entertains a doubt, whether the defendant in this case should be held as coming under the provisions of Act No. XII. of 1842, Section II., or be properly falls within the meaning of Victoria 12 and 13, Chapter LXVI. above quoted.

The military cantonment of Poona being within the territorial jurisdiction assigned to this Court, actions of the descriptions mentioned in Section III. of Act XLII. of 1860, against persons of all creeds and descents, residing within the limits of the said cantonment, and not falling under any of the denominations entered in Section II. of Act XI. of 1841, and Section II. of Act XII. of 1842, are usually filed in this Court. If, therefore, it were authoritatively held that the defendant in this case merely by reason of his residence within the limits of the military cantonment, is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, a question of great importance would collaterally arise, whether it will be legal for this Court hereafter to take cognizance of claims for sums under rupees four hundred, against persons of whatever creed or descent, similarly residing there, and whether decrees already passed in such cases both by this Court and by the other Civil Courts at this station, must not be held to be null and void.

The question therefore submitted to the High Court is, whether the defendant in this case is or is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Chief Justice gave the following decision in the case:—

"We consider that Section LXVI. of 12 and 13 Victoria Chapter XLIII. is still in force. That the defendant being 'a resident within the limits of the military cantonment' of Poona, and having been such when the cause of action arose, is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, in respect of that cause of action, which was of a value under four hundred rupees being of the value of rupees three hundred and forty. That the defendant in respect of the said cause of action is only amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests composed of Military Officers to be convened in accordance with the Act above stated."

The following is the part of the enactment alluded to above:—

"And be it enacted, that in all places, where the said Company's forces now are or may be employed, or when any body of Her Majesty's forces may be serving with the forces of the said Company, situate beyond the jurisdiction of any Courts of Requests or other Courts, for enforcing small demands, established at the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, actions of debt and all personal actions against Officers, all persons licensed to act as sutlers to any corps or detachments, or at any station or cantonment, persons resident within the limits of a military cantonment or other persons amenable to the provisions of this Act, not being soldiers, shall be cognizable before a Court of Requests composed of Military Officers, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question, shall not exceed four hundred Company's rupees, and that the defendant was a person of the above description when the cause of action arose."

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Saturday, 31st January 1863.

(BEFORE J. J. HORAN, ESQ.)

Cowasjee Jamsetjee Pardoonjee vs. William Kay Fogerty.

This was an action to recover fifteen annas, the value of a cheese supplied to the defendant.

Dr. William Keys Fogerty, the defendant, stated that this summons was a most vexatious one. Sometime since the plaintiff had sued him in the Court for an amount, in which was included the above item, and a verdict had been given in the plaintiff's favour for an amount of some thirteen rupees. Notwithstanding this he was again put to the necessity of attending this Court.

The plaintiff admitted that the item had been included in the previous summons.

Dr. Fogerty thought he should be justified in applying for his costs.

His Honor observed that the claim was too small to allow costs, and warned the plaintiff that he had better inform himself in future by taking professional advice instead of proceeding a second time to action, otherwise he would have to pay the costs of the defendats's loss of time as well as his own.

Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs. L. A. Pereira.

This was an action to recover thirty-six rupees fourteen annas and six pies. The plaintiff, in a previous action, had sued Dr. Fogerty for the recovery of this amount, for goods the plaintiff said he had given to Dr. Fogerty's servant, believing that they were for his master. Failing in recovering from the former defendant he had sued the present one.

The defendant said, he did not recollect whether the separate items in the bill had been received or not.

His Honor said, the defendant had clearly failed to prove that he was not liable. He should amend the summons therefore to the following effect:—"Money due to the plantiff for breach of warranty in representing that he was authorized by Dr. Fogerty to purchase goods on his account on credit." As the defendant could not shew that he had the authority, His Honor must give a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

HOW PROJECTS OF PUBLIC WORKS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED FOR SANCTION.

CIRCULAR No. 123 OF 1862.

From Lieut.-Col. R. STRACHEY, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To the SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY,
Public Works Department.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, 29th Nov. 1862.

GENERAL.

SIR,—The Government of India having frequent cause to complain of the imperfect manner in which projects for works are submitted for its sanstion, request that greater care may be paid to the subject in future.

2. Every such project should comprise, 1st, a Report on the object and nature of the work;

CIVILIANS AND NATIVES AT THE ENGLISH OR SCOTCH BAR.

(From the Friend of India, Jan. 22.)

The Junior Civilians of the Punjab have initiated a most important movement. Anxious to enjoy the advantage of studying for and being called to the bar, they propose that Government should grant three years' leave, instead of one as at present, after seven years' service—the first two to count as furlough, the last as neither service nor residence and with nothing but the usual subsistence allowance. The request is fair in itself, and doubly so when the interests of the public are considered. As a rule the civil service of India will not attract young barristers who are worth having, but only students without a profession. After seven year's experience of India the latter ought to be encouraged to extend their knowledge of law in the manner proposed, as preliminary to entering a separate Judicial Service, like the Financial Department. We trust Lord Elgin will consult the Chief Justice on this subject, and that both will urge the concession on the Home authorities. We observe that Mr. Coomaraswamy, the native member of the Ceylon legislature, has asked the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to allow him to be called to the bar after one instead of three years' residence in England. The application should not be granted. It is only of late years that calling to the bar has ceased to be a farce, and that study followed by examinations has become necessary. It is not men with the name of barristers that India wants, but Magistrates and Judges well-trained in law. It may not be generally known that all who hold a degree in Arts and have attended a law class in a college for one session, can be called as an Advocate to the Scotch Bar, after studying for two sessions stretching over eighteen months in a Scotch University. The examinations are strict, and the good old mediæval plan of defending a Thesis in Latin is still maintained, though it has become somewhat formal. But the Indian Bachelor of Arts who has studied in a law class may, by landing in Scotland on 1st October, be called as an Advocate eighteen months after, and will receive the most thorough training in law given by any college or Inn of Court.

MADAGASCAR.

(From the Daily News, Jan. 2.)

During the last month letters have been received by the directors of the London Missionary Society from the Rev. William Ellis, full of information on various topics connected with the state and prospects of the mission, and also a journal containing, with other intelligence, a very graphic and interesting account of the coronation of the King and Queen, on the 23rd of September. Our friend and the newly-arrived missionaries were specially invited to attend the ceremonial, and they were also honoured as guests at the banquet by which it was followed. The following extracts from Mr. Ellis's letters are given in the *Patriot* :—

THE CORONATION.

Sept. 23rd.—After a night of short sleep I rose, and soon after six a captain and twenty men in uniform and armed, came to my house and drew up in front of the door. The officer said they were sent to conduct me to Mahamasura, the place in which the coronation was to take place, and to attend upon me through the day, and see that I was not incommoded by the people.

When ready I seated myself in my palanquin, with the Star of the Order of Radama II., with which his Majesty had honoured me, and proceeded with my attendants through the city. In the latter part of my way I was immediately behind the idols, and at one time quite surrounded by them; and at that early hour hundreds of people, in palanquins and on foot, were pressing towards the entrance to the ground. Banners, inscribed with "R. R. II.," were fixed on both sides of the road, at intervals of about every hundred yards, and tall green plantain-trees had, during the previous day, been brought from the adjacent gardens and planted in groups of five or six together by the side of the way. On the ground the positions assigned to the respective divisions of the people were also designated by banners bearing their names. Banners were also placed along the whole line of the platform.

About half-past 10 I took my place in front of the Christians, among the native pastors, on the south side of the steps leading to the throne, it having been agreed that we were to offer prayer at the time of the crown being placed on the head of the King. Although the Christians occupied more space than that allotted to them, more than half their number could not find admission to the ground. On the opposite side of the steps were the Sisters of Charity and about forty girls and children, and, still nearer the stage, five or six catholic priests, and some of their people. Immediately in front of the Sisters and Charity and the priests were the idol keepers, with their also small number of adherents. The idols, thirteen in number, were carried on tall slender rods or poles, about 10 feet high. In most of them there was little resemblance to anything in heaven or in earth; yet such were the objects on which the security and prosperity of the realm were formerly supposed to depend, and for refusing to worship which so many of the most intelligent and worthy among the people had been put to death, while others had been subjected to banishment, slavery, torture, fetters, and imprisonment.

The stage or platform was occupied by members of the royal family on one side and foreign guests on the other. Nearest the throne sat Rasalimo, the Sakalava princess whose marriage with the first Radama was the seal of peace between the Sakalavas and the Hovas. Next to her sat Ramoha in her dress must have been one of the brightest belles in Madagascar, for traces of beauty still lingered in her oval face and expressive features. She had been the wife of the first Radama's father. The types of three successive generations of Malagasy nobles were there assembled, and it was deeply interesting to watch their varied aspects, the resemblance and the deviations from the Hova type, the latter being much fairer than any others.

Some of the men were exceedingly handsome, among whom were the young prince Ramonja, and Rambosalama's princely son. All were most gorgeously attired; scarlet was the predominant colour, though some wore green, others puce-coloured velvet. The gold lace, though not lacking, was not so abundant on the new as on the old uniforms. My scholars, sons of the nobles, in their velvet and gold uniforms, stood by my side, in front of the pastors, before the great body of the Christians.

Before twelve the clouds of dust and denser throng in the road, as well as the firing of cannon along the mountain side, announced the approach of their Majesties. The Queen, splendidly attired in a white satin dress, and a tasteful ornament of gold on her head, rode first, in a scarlet and gold-embroidered palanquin, accompanied by her adopted little girl, the child of Prince Ramonja's eldest daughter. The King rode beside her, mounted on a beautiful little Arab horse, and greeted by the plaudits of the joyous multitudes. The crowder every available spot within sight of which the pageant had to pass, while the voices of the Christians might be heard singing most heartily the National Anthem or Malagasy "God Save the Queen."

Guards, clothed in green, and bearing silver halberts, attended the royal pair, and the officers of the missions from England and France, as well as other foreigners and Malagasy officers of state, followed. The Queen ascended the flight of steps leading to the seats prepared for their Majesties, under the canopy erected over the sacred stone on which the monarch, on commencing his reign, exhibits himself to the heads of the nation. The King followed, wearing the British field marshal's uniform presented by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a splendid light-coloured robe. The dresses of the officers of state were most of them new, and some of them gorgeous. The robe of the Minister of Justice was of green velvet, trimmed with gold lace, the train carried by two bearers. When their Majesties had been seated a few minutes the King rose, and, taking the crown from a stand on his right, placed it on his head. The firing of cannons announced the fact. The band struck up the National Anthem, while the multitude saluted the newly-crowned monarch with the Malagasy salutation, "May you live a thousand years."

The King then turned to the Queen, who stood by his side, and, taking a smaller open-work crown of gold from the page who bore it, placed it on the head of her Majesty. After standing a minute or two to receive the greetings of his officers and the shoutings of the multitude, the King took off the crown, the Queen sat down, and the King then delivered his kabar of speech to the people, assuring them that his confidence in and affection towards them, and that his purposes for the welfare of his country and the prosperity of all classes, were the same as when he was raised to the throne, &c. After this speech, of which I shall hereafter send a correct copy, the King resumed his seat, when we all presented the hasina—mine for the missionaries and myself.

I then retired, asking an officer in blue velvet and gold to accompany me to my tent.* I threw my photographic blouse over my dress, prepared and placed my plate in the camera, and waving a white handkerchief as a signal, the King and Queen rose and walked to the front of the pavilion, and after a short interval I returned the signal that it was done. Their Majesties then resumed their seats, and the high officers continued to present their hasina. I proceeded to develop my picture which turned out very well, so far as the chief objects were concerned. These and part of the city which formed the background came out well. The constant moving of the multitude in front made the nearer objects confused, but this may be corrected and made complete by fixing in the figures in the foreground from a second which I took.

When their Majesties retired the scene became more crowded than before. I saluted the King as he passed near my tent on his return, and was surprised at the quickness of his horse among the floating of banners, sounds of music, shouting of multitudes, and report of cannon to say nothing of the shouting and running to get palanquins or bearers, as the vast multitudes, like a surging torrent, approached the place of exit from the ground to the road leading back to the palace.

And now the scene—which, favoured by the nature of the country, a cloudless sky, and tropical sun, together with the joyous occasion which had produced it, made it one of the most imposing I had ever witnessed—began to change. The lower line of the granite mountain on which the city stands—and which, two hundred feet above the plain, stretched from north to south behind the platform, at a distance of two or three hundred yards—had been thronged with spectators. Greater numbers still had spread themselves over the sides and summits of the hills to the north and the west; while numbers were seen in beautiful perspective extending from the base to the very summit of Ambohi Zanahary (village of God), a massive circular hill to the south-west. This throng of spectators, clothed in the long-flowing lambas of pure white, or deep rich glowing colours, and who, except when clapping their hands or shouting for joy, had been quiet gazers on the scene, were now seen moving in various directions until they were absorbed in the multitudes that crowded the roads leading from the plain.

I had noticed as the King approached that the members of his family, especially those connected with the first Radama and his father, turned their faces towards him and clapped their hands, and sang some of the native songs, as was the custom in ancient times.

I now packed up my camera, took down my tent, and made the best of my way home. The heat had been intense, especially in the small tent, and I was glad of some refreshment, having been on the ground from seven until nearly three. But before I had changed my dress a messenger came from the palace to say that the company were all assembled, and I therefore hastened to the coronation banquet, which was held at the large palace of Manjakamiadana.

So far as choice, variety, and abundance were concerned, it was a right royal banquet. The silver-gilt goblets and tankard presented by Queen Victoria very appropriately graced the upper end of the table where their Majesties sat, supported by the chiefs of the French and English Missions. The table was spread for a hundred guests, and that number actually sat down to partake of the royal bounty. A calf roasted whole and garnished was the principal dish at the upper end. On the sideboards were piled large substantial portions of solid food; while poultry, game, and fish, covered the table, which was ornamented with vases of silver, manufactured by native artists, after European models. There were ranged along the centre, with artificial flowers and sweetmeats, preserved apricots and pineapples, with plums and cakes intervening. The healths of the sovereigns of Madagascar, England, and France, were drunk, with a few others, after one of which the King rose, drew his sword, and made an energetic speech as to the principles upon which he would exercise his authority, and which he considered would tend to the good or the injury of the country.

Soon after sunset the missionaries and myself retired. Dancing afterwards commenced, and continued for some hours. The King retired at half-past ten to his private apartment.

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